

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

PLO to implement PNC resolutions

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, in charge of the day to day running of the organisation, Sunday adopted resolutions to reinforce resistance in Israeli-occupied Arab territories. PLO sources, quoted by the Tunisian news agency TAP, said the committee also agreed on measures to implement decisions taken at last month's meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's policy-making body. They said that the committee, which had ended a three-day meeting, decided to obtain facilities for the residence and employment of Palestinians in Arab countries, particularly in Lebanon.

Leading Pakistani politician arrested

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's military authorities have arrested a leading opposition politician, Farooq Leghari, for defying a ban on political activity, opposition sources said Sunday. They said Mr. Leghari, secretary-general of the banned Pakistan People's Party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was arrested Saturday at Rajanpur town in Punjab Province. Mr. Leghari had criticised the military government in a speech at a meeting of opposition workers on Friday at Rajanpur, about 480 kilometres southwest of the provincial capital Lahore, the sources said. All political parties and political activity in Pakistan have been banned since October 1979.

Volume 8 Number 2218

AMMAN, MONDAY MARCH 21, 1983 — JUMADA AL THANI 7, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Algeria urges support for N.African union

TUNIS (R) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleh Ibrahim said Sunday the creation of a union between North African states was the principal objective of nationalists in the area. In a statement, quoted by the Tunisian news agency TAP, Mr. Taleh Ibrahim said the Arab Maghreb union had been the dream of politicians in the area since the time of the struggle for liberation from French colonialism. "We are firmly convinced that our generation has a historic mission to accomplish which consists of laying the foundations of the grand Maghreb," he said.

Ghali stresses need for Israeli pullout

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali Saturday told a senior U.S. official that Egypt wanted swift moves to secure Palestinian rights and a Lebanon rid of foreign troops. Dr. Ghali, speaking to reporters after a meeting with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Robert Pelletreau, said he explained to his guest that "Egypt wanted fast moves to secure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon."

Carter winds up Mideast tour

RABAT (R) — Former American President Jimmy Carter left for Washington Sunday after 30 hours in Morocco at the end of a tour of the Middle East. He conferred Saturday night in the central Moroccan city of Fez with King Hassan. Officials gave no details of the conversation. On his Middle East tour he conferred with Arab leaders in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon, and while in Cairo he met with two leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He also visited Israel.

Soviet daily accuses U.S. of supplying chemicals to Afghans

MOSCOW (R) — A semi-official Soviet newspaper accused the United States Sunday of supplying Afghan rebels with chemical weapons. The trades union daily Trud (Labour) said in a report from Kabul that a captured member of the Mir-Khansab rebel group told a news conference his organisation had been supplied by U.S. agents with between 60 and 70 poison gas grenades. Trud said other rebel groups, who are fighting the Soviet troops supporting the Communist government in Kabul, were equipped with such weapons.

U.S. offers to boost aid to Greece

ATHENS (R) — Two of Greece's most influential newspapers reported Sunday that the United States had made a sharply increased offer of military aid to Athens, paving the way for agreement on U.S. military bases here. Five-month-old talks on the bases resumed on Friday night, after a week's deadlock said to have been caused by the military aid issue. Greek officials made clear that the resumption followed an American initiative.

PLO to continue joint moves with Jordan and Arabs, Abu Jihad says

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers last month have left the door wide open for the Palestinian leadership to continue joint political moves with Jordan and the Arab World towards achieving a just and lasting settlement to the Palestine problem, a senior Palestinian leader said Sunday.



Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad)

Khalil Al Wazir, the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces, stressed that the PLO is determined to explore all avenues leading to a Middle East solution based upon meeting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, outlined the PLO's position on the current search for peace in the area. "Our political moves and position on peace initiatives are determined by three measures," he said. "First, guarantees offered to the Palestinian people that ensure the achievement of our national goals including our right to establish an independent Palestinian state. Second, political moves that stem from a united and strong Arab position. And third, practical American steps that would restore lost American credibility and that would make the Arabs trust U.S. intentions in any peace effort."

The Palestinian leader is currently in Amman to participate in the sessions of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for the Support of the Steadfastness of the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. The committee is made up of senior PLO and Jordanian government officials and is in charge of rendering financial and moral support to the people in the West Bank and Gaza.

Since U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced his initiative for a comprehensive Middle East settlement last September, Jordan and the PLO have engaged in intensive talks on a proposed federation or a confederation between Jordan and a freed West Bank and Gaza. In his Sept. 1 proposals, the U.S. president called for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, with minor border adjustments, and self-rule for the 1.25 million Palestinians living there in association with Jordan. The question of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace negotiating team, as called for by the U.S., was also raised at the talks, but no decision has been taken yet on the issue.

Eanes: PLO is just one of Palestinian spokesmen

CAIRO (R) — The president of Portugal said here Sunday that his country recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as one representative of the Palestinian people but not the sole spokesman. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, speaking at a press conference after a three-hour session with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, said: "My country recognises the PLO only as one representative of the Palestinian people."

Israeli cabinet discusses new U.S. proposals

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday discussed new U.S. proposals for "security arrangements" in South Lebanon as part of an agreement that would enable Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon, cabinet sources said. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was to confer later Sunday with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib on the proposals. The sources said the ministerial defence committee might meet later to continue the discussions on proposals produced by Mr. Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during consultations in Washington last week.

Libyan girl disappears in London

LONDON (R) — The 17-year-old daughter of a Libyan diplomat has disappeared in London, police said Sunday. Amal Sharif, whose father Mohammad Hadi Sharif is a financial attaché at the Libyan people's bureau in London, vanished on Friday afternoon after leaving her mother and sister to look for a watch lost on a shopping trip, a police spokesman said. She later telephoned her parents to say she had had an accident and had internal bleeding, a spokesman said. "Then it sounded as if she fell and the phone dropped. An English voice was heard to say 'no, no, no' and the phone went dead."

French finance minister resigns

PARIS (R) — Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, a senior figure in France's Socialist administration, resigned Sunday as a major shake-up in the 22-month-old government appeared imminent. Mr. Jobert, 61, who also served in Gaullist administrations, was the first senior cabinet member to leave since the Socialist government was formed in June 1981. He announced his decision as finance ministers met in Brussels to work out a realignment of European currencies. The outcome of the talks will partly determine the policies of France's expected new cabinet. Remarks by French Finance Minister Jacques Delors at a round of meetings at the Elysee Palace in Paris indicated President Francois Mitterrand was close to ordering the long-awaited reshuffle, which could include a change of prime minister. In a statement, Mr. Jobert said he had decided to quit because he had never been entrusted with powers that would ensure a coherent and effective policy. As trade minister, Mr. Jobert has carried responsibility for France's massive trade deficit, regarded by the administration as the country's principal economic weakness, along with an inflation rate of over nine per cent. The new cabinet is expected to be announced along with a package of austerity measures aimed at curbing demand for imports and dampening inflation without driving unemployment up from its relatively low two million mark. Mr. Jobert, known for outspokenness and acid humour, had often used strong language to denounce the deficit and express a feeling of frustration over his duties. One of five ministers of state in the 43-strong cabinet, he symbolised a centrist sector of French political life outside the orbit of the main parties. He formed his own grouping, the Movement of Democrats, in 1974 after serving as foreign minister under the late President Georges Pompidou and later supported Mr. Mitterrand's socialists. The president's office remained silent Sunday on Mr. Jobert's resignation or any other impending moves. These could include the replacement of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who flew back to Paris ahead of schedule from Lille, where he is mayor.

Reagan offers conditional talks with Andropov

LONDON (R) — President Reagan was quoted Sunday as saying he would meet Soviet leader Yuri Andropov this year if the talks seemed likely to produce significant results. In an interview with the London Sunday Times, Mr. Reagan said: "I think what I would resist is a kind of get-acquainted meeting because I think such a meeting raises people's expectations so high that then we'd just be able to say 'well, we got acquainted and said hello' and not have any results." Henry Brandon, the newspaper's Washington correspondent, asked Mr. Reagan whether he foresaw a meeting with Mr. Andropov this year. The president replied: "Yes, I can see that, though there are no immediate plans." He added: "We are in touch constantly, seeking areas of discussion for a meeting that would be beneficial to both sides." Asked if there were preconditions for a summit, Mr. Reagan said: "You never plan such a meeting with preconditions. You can only determine in advance the subjects that should be discussed to be certain there will be some significant results." It was better to be realistic about differences than sweep them under the carpet in the name of diplomacy and détente. On limiting nuclear missiles in Europe, the president said his "zero-zero" plan remained the Western objective but the U.S. was ready to negotiate in good faith "any reasonable proposal or suggestion on the way to the ultimate goal." On the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said he was optimistic that the withdrawal from Lebanon of all foreign forces — Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian — could be achieved. He rejected a suggestion that U.S. pressure on Israel was needed to reach a settlement. "Israel needs to have the security not to remain an armed camp at great expense to its economy and this is going to take a compromise with regard to territory, recognition of Israel's right to exist and resolution of the Palestinian problem."



A royal British joke: The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their Prince William, enjoy a joke with waiting newsmen at Alice Springs airport at the start of their visit to Australia Sunday (A.P. wirephoto) Story on page 8

King, Habib hold talks in London

LONDON (R) — King Hussein and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib discussed Lebanon and the Middle East in London Saturday, but officials disclosed nothing of substance about the talks. A Jordanian spokesman said the talks lasted less than an hour. The King told reporters Friday that American credibility was facing a difficult test and time was running out for progress towards peace. Mr. Habib, travelling to the Middle East, stopped in London to see King Hussein. The King told reporters Saturday that U.S. credibility faced a difficult test over its efforts to negotiate withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. "We are way behind schedule on the American side in terms of the goal that was set for the beginning of this year," he said. King Hussein came to London at the head of a delegation which urged Britain to support Arab League proposals for resolving the Middle East conflict by creating an independent Palestinian state.

Qaboos to visit Jordan end March

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman will pay an official three-day visit to Jordan in the last week of this month, an announcement by the Royal Court said Sunday. It said that the Sultan Qaboos will be paying the visit at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein. Sultan Qaboos will also visit the United States, from April 11 for talks with President Reagan and U.S. officials, the Omani Press Agency reported Sunday. Sultan Qaboos has good relations with Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, but any formal move to resume diplomatic ties had to come from these countries. Answering written questions from the English-language weekly Monday Morning, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said: "Egypt would be most willing to resume its diplomatic relations with these and other Arab countries." "However, since Egypt was not the one which severed diplomatic relations, it is for the Arab countries to explicitly express their wish to resume their diplomatic relations with Egypt."

EMS crisis talks break off temporarily

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community finance ministers Sunday temporarily broke off crisis talks on the European Monetary System (EMS), throwing the future of the four-year-old joint currency float into doubt. West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said official foreign exchange trading in the eight currencies of the EMS exchange rate mechanism would be suspended to avoid chaos on the markets when the meeting resumed early Monday. Mr. Stoltenberg told a news conference that two days of intensive bargaining between the 11 finance ministers had failed to find a formula for a reshuffle of EMS currencies which would end the recent turmoil on foreign exchange markets. The talks, marred by sharp differences between Paris and Bonn, centred on an upward shift in the powerful West German mark and devaluations of the French franc and other weak currencies, diplomats said. The West German minister had proposed a compromise accord involving a revaluation of around five per cent of the mark and a devaluation of the French franc of two to 2.5 per cent coupled with moves of several other currencies. He declined to say why ministers had failed to reach an accord Sunday. European exchange markets to close today, page 7.

Soviet move towards friendship treaty with Libya -- new strategy in Mideast

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has signalled a new move in the Middle East by announcing it has agreed to sign a friendship treaty with Libya, the United States' most bitter foe in the region. The surprise announcement came in a communique after a visit by Abdul Salam Jalloud, right-hand man to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. A friendship treaty with Libya would be the fourth such document in force with a Middle East country. Earlier treaties were signed with Iraq and South Yemen and more recently with Syria in 1980. In the early 1970s Moscow also signed friendship treaties with Egypt and Somalia but relations subsequently deteriorated and the governments in Cairo and Mogadishu revoked them. By announcing in advance that agreement to sign a treaty had been reached in principle, the Soviet Union broke with its usual practice of keeping such documents secret until the day of signing. It appeared likely that further negotiations would have to be held on the wording of the treaty and the degree of Soviet commitment to Libya would depend on how it was eventually phrased. Soviet friendship treaties with close allies in the Warsaw Pact provide for mutual assistance in case of attack and the treaty with Afghanistan, signed in 1978, committed Moscow to take "appropriate measures" to maintain its partner's security. In the Middle East Moscow has been more cautious of making open-ended commitments, and its treaty with Syria commits the Kremlin only to holding consultations if Syria is threatened. In the past Col. Qadhafi has threatened publicly to align himself with Moscow if threatened by the United States. In 1981, after the United States shot down two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sirte, he threatened that Libya would line up with "our enemy's enemy." Maj. Jalloud's visit to Moscow, where he held talks with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, followed a more recent bout of tension with Washington, this time over reports of a Libyan threat to Sudan. Libya in 1981 signed friendship treaties with Soviet allies Ethiopia and South Yemen. It has also been a major customer for Soviet arms and has developed its economic relations with Moscow. TASS news agency reported this week that Soviet-Libyan trade jumped to 1,347 million roubles (\$1,870 million) in 1982 from 551 million roubles (\$765 million) the previous year. Libya is among the Arab states most bitterly opposed to all cooperation with the United States in seeking a settlement in the Middle East. The communique sharply attacked Washington but indicated that Libya and the Soviet Union were still divided on their attitude to the Arab peace plan approved by last year's summit. Moscow supports the Arab proposals, with implicit readiness to recognise Israel, while Libya opposes them.

- INSIDE
- Ogilala Sioux chief seeks independent state, page 2
 - Spanish military delegation meets prime minister, page 3
 - U.S. taxpayers subsidise Israeli settlements, page 4
 - Abu Jihad: Jordan-PLO links are essential, page 5
 - Jones, McCrory draw, page 6
 - European foreign exchange markets to close today, page 7
 - Bonn coalition talks deadlocked, page 8

FEATURES

L Oglala Sioux chief seeks independence

By Michele Abruzzi
Reuters

NEW YORK — A leader of the United States' most militant American Indian group no longer wants his people to reoccupy their ancestral lands -- he is calling for a declaration of independence.

"We're gonna be a nation, man, we're gonna be a nation," said Russell Means, 43, who has announced his candidacy for the presidency of the Oglala Sioux on a platform of secession from the United States.

Mr. Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM), was one of the organisers of the 1973 occupation of Wounded Knee, a South Dakota village where the U.S. cavalry massacred 300 Sioux in 1890.

The 71-day siege focused world attention on the plight of American Indians but ended with two deaths and made Mr. Means the object of lasting official suspicion.

The country's best-known militant champion of his people's rights, he has since served a jail term for riot and has survived several attempts on his life.

The primary is not until next January, with the election five weeks later, and no other candidates have declared so far. But the current president, Joe American Horse, said he would decide soon whether to seek reelection and up to a dozen other hopefuls may emerge.

"Irrespective of who runs against me, I'm running against the United States of America," said Mr. Means, six feet two inches

(1.88 metres) tall, with long black hair, several rings and a bandana tied around his forehead. "We're tired of giving the United States a chance to be civilised."

President American Horse's executive director, Robert Fast Horse, a lawyer who grew up on the Oglala Sioux reservation in South Dakota, said of Mr. Means: "We welcome his candidacy. I'm sure he's going to be a colourful candidate."

But he called independence "an 18th century concept... we have to learn to get along in 1983, to account for cultural influence and deal with the sophisticated ideas of the 80s."

But Mr. Means, interviewed here recently, said South Dakota's "frontier mentality" created repression that reminded him of South Africa.

"They still hunt Indians in South Dakota," he said. "They see us as a threat."

"What is an Indian? If John Wayne didn't kill us all off. That raping, pillaging savage? Or that costumed Indian selling popcorn on the side of the road?"

The 4,500-square-mile (12,000 square kilometres) Pine Ridge Reservation in Southwestern South Dakota, where 18,000 Oglalas live, is one of the poorest areas in the country. Unemployment is 72 per cent, according to President American Horse.

Seizure of Black Hills

The U.S. government signed the Fort Laramie Treaty with the Sioux in 1868 but according to Mr.

Means has since stolen 98 per cent of the land promised to them, including the sacred Black Hills, known as the Paha Sapa.

The U.S. Supreme Court last year approved payment of more than \$100 million to the eight Sioux tribes as compensation for the seizure of the Black Hills. But part of the Sioux nation, including the Oglalas, rejected cash and sought a land settlement.

"We are withdrawing the right of the United States of America to have jurisdiction over our land based upon their constitutional law and international law," Mr. Means said.

"We will give the United States six months or until the end of the fiscal year to get out. Then we'll close the borders."

Despite the poverty on Pine Ridge, where Mr. Means was born, he seemed confident about how the new nation would survive.

"We'll be self-sufficient. Everyone will have a job if they so desire," he said.

He said it would use U.S. currency to avoid economic attack by the United States. It would have its own businesses, education and power but no industry that "harms, exploits or manipulates our mother (the earth)."

Asked what he thought the U.S. government would do if he were elected and carried out the secession, Mr. Means said: "we hope and pray the United States will act in a civilised way."

He continued: "We're faced with the same situation as any emerging nation. We're not choosing violent revolution."

"If the United States chooses to squash us, there's nothing we can do. If (it) attacks before the eyes of the world our defenceless, unarm

ed people, who will have maybe a few shotguns... it will be proof that there isn't any difference between the United States and the Soviets in Afghanistan."

If elected, he said, he would remain as president only long enough for the Oglala Sioux to achieve independence and then would allow them to choose whatever government they wanted.

It is too early in the campaign to assess Mr. Means' chances of being elected against President American Horse, who said he saw his position as similar to that of town mayor and his goals as reducing unemployment and running an honest government.

But Mr. Means said the Wounded Knee occupation had been the beginning of decolonisation for the Oglala Sioux.

"Wounded Knee was the beginning of a reaffirmation of our nationhood," he said.

"Short of being thrown in jail or assassinated, or a crooked election, I'm going to win," he said. "We're going to retake our rightful place among the family of nations."

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

HOTELS

IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD

One of the best hotels in Amman
THE AMBASSADOR

Tel. 665161 62 63
Ext. 93

Holiday Inn
Daily Luncheon Buffet
Special Buffet
On Friday
Res. 663100

Hotel Jerusalem International Melia
* Luncheon Buffet
Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY
Tel. 665121/8

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
4 STAR HOTEL
92 ROOMS
DISCO
SWIMMING POOL
COFFEE SHOP

ROMANIAN FESTIVAL
March 19 20 21 22
8pm at the Hotel's Ballroom
For reservation call 41301 ext 5

San Rock Hotel
IT'S TIME FOR REAL HAPPY HOUR
THAT'S WHAT WE OFFER
FOR AS MUCH AS 1/2 A DINNER
YOU CAN HAVE ANY DRINK
BETWEEN 6 - 7 P.M. DAILY
AT THE GALAXY BAR

This is your invitation to San Rock Hotel Coffee Shop
Daily luncheon & dinner buffet.
Special Thursday dinner buffet.
Special Friday luncheon buffet.
Res. 813800

TRANSPORTATION

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR:
SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
THAI AIRWAYS
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

WASSIM RENT-A-CAR
short & long term
Tel. 44579-43515
Cameo Hotel

CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE
Specialists in local & international removals
shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
* storage * packing * crating
* clearing * door-to-door service
CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.
Amman - Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle
Tel. 664090 Tlx. 22205 BESMCO JO
Aqaba Tel. 5778

Guaranteed results, reasonable prices and quick delivery for all proprietors of printing presses.
call: Jordan Press Foundation
Tel. 667171

MISCELLANEOUS

THE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL CONTACT LENS CENTER
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES
Seven days a week
Amman, Tel. 42043

ABSOLUTELY
The Best Optician in Town
Optikos
Intercontinental Hotel
Moderate Prices
Same Day Delivery
Tel. 42043

RESTAURANTS

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968

To Advertise in this section
Call:
667171-2-3

ROMERO
The Italian Restaurant
12:30 - 3:30
6:30 - midnight
Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle
Tel: 44227
Closed on Mondays

Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO
Opp. Akliah Maternity Hospital, 3rd Circle, Jebel Amman, Tel. 41093.
Try our special "FLAMING POT" fondue or Peking Duck on your next visit. Take-Away orders welcome.
Welcome & Thank you.

Stop Here Once... & You'll Come Again
Abu Nawwas Bar
Happy Hour
From 7 to 8 p.m.
Drinks half price
Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman
Near Khalidi Hospital
Tel. 43106, 43856

To advertise in this section
call: 666320

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT AMMAN AND AQABA
Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish, 1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2
Fully airconditioned
Amman Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road
Near Holiday Inn Hotel
AQABA Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road
Near the Main Circle

AQABA

MIRAMAR HOTEL
New ?? New ??
Oriental Restaurant
Korean-Japanese-Chinese
Best food
you ever taste!
Aqaba, Tel. 4339/41
TLX 62275 JO

Holiday Inn Aqaba
for membership
At the Holiday Inn, Aqaba
TENNIS COURT
please contact
Tel. 2427 (04)
Aqaba

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available.
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30
6:30 - 11.00 p.m. Tel. 4415

OPTIKOS. SHAMI OPTOMETRISTS
Aqaba, Tel. 4446
O.D. اوبتيكوس شامي
اوبتمترست ونظاراتي قاتوني
العقبة ت 4446

THE AQABA AQUAMARINA HOTEL-CLUB
OFFERS YOU ON THE BEACH FLOOR
A SPECIAL OFFER
SINGLE ROOM: JD 7.50
REGULAR PRICE: JD 14.200
DOUBLE ROOM: JD 8.000
REGULAR PRICE: JD 17.640
ALL ROOMS WITH T.V., MINI BAR & VIDEO (TILL 2 A.M.)
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU CAN ENJOY ALL WATER SPORTS ACTIVITIES.
FOR MORE INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS PLEASE DO CALL
US: TEL. 43334/245 Tlx. 62249
AQUAMA JO.

مركز خدمات العملاء

HOME NEWS

Jordanian-Romanian committee starts talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Romanian cooperation committee opened talks at the National Planning Council here Sunday to discuss bilateral cooperation in cultural, economic, scientific and technical fields.

The committee reviewed the progress made in Jordanian development projects being implemented with Romanian assistance in accordance with a protocol on cooperation signed between the two sides in 1981.

Also discussed were aspects of existing cooperation in trade, cultural and scientific affairs as well as plans for further cooperation in the future.

The Jordanian side was led by National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh while the Romanian side was led by their Minister of Construction Abroad Ion Stanesco.

Mr. Stanesco and his team arrived here Friday and are due to leave Wednesday.

Moroccan team visits Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing deans from universities in Morocco arrived in Amman Sunday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation members will meet University of Jordan's President Abdul Salam Al Majali to discuss ways of bolstering scientific and cultural cooperation between the University of Jordan and its Moroccan counterparts. The delegation is also due to pay a visit to Yarmouk University near Irbid.

The delegation includes the dean of Shari'a (Islamic law) College at Agadir, the dean of the Faculty of Arts at Wajideh University and the administration director at the Moroccan Ministry of Higher Education.

Dudin confers with FAO representative

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin conferred in his office Sunday with the Assistant Director-General of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation's (FAO) regional office Salah Jum'aa.

They discussed a number of agricultural projects, including one for developing land receiving regular rainfall and another for utilizing the high regions of the country, which the FAO is helping to implement.

Mr. Jum'aa arrived in Amman Thursday for an official visit and talks with Mr. Dudin and other senior Jordanian officials.

Duke, Duchess of Kent arrive today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Duke and Duchess of Kent are due here Monday for a five-day private visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

They will meet a number of Jordanian officials, and will be shown the country's development in cultural and social fields.

The Duke and Duchess, who also came here in 1976, will visit among other places, the Jordan Valley and archaeological and tourist attractions in the country.

Children's show celebrates Mothers' Day

AMMAN (Petra) — A variety show was presented at the Palace of Culture Sunday evening by school children to celebrate both Mothers' Day and the Battle of Karameh Day.

The children, from schools in Ashrafieh, Mahatta, Madaba and Zarqa presented plays, folk dances and national songs to an audience which included Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, officials and guests.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (right) confers with the Chairman of Spain's Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro Lacalle Lellup (second from right) Sunday

who is heading a Spanish military delegation to Jordan (Petra photo)

Badran, Lellup hold discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office Sunday with a visiting Spanish military delegation led by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro de Lacalle Lellup.

The meeting, at the Prime Minister's office, was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Don Luis de Pedrosa.

The delegation leader, his wife and the accompanying delegation paid a visit to the King Hussein Medical Centre later and were briefed both on the services it offers and the development of its various sections. The visitors, who

toured the hospital buildings, watched open-heart surgery in one of the theatres. The delegation was accompanied by a number of senior Jordanian army officers.

The delegation members then paid a visit to the Royal Military Academy and were briefed on its developments and programmes. They toured the academy's departments and were briefed on its training programmes.

Medical faculty to house regional unit for deaf

AMMAN (Petra) — The prospect of transforming part of the University of Jordan's medical faculty into a regional unit for the care of deaf people was discussed here Sunday between a visiting delegation from the international organisation for the care of the deaf and the University President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali.

During the meeting, Dr. Majali briefed the visitors on medical education at the university and the development of the faculty of medicine.

The delegation, which arrived here Saturday evening, is on a week-long visit during which its members will tour the faculties of pharmacy, nursing and medicine to study the possibility of establishing the deaf unit.

The delegation will also meet officials from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, Yarmouk University, paramedical institutions, the Princess Muna Nursing School and the Royal Medical Services.

Irbid burglar apprehended

IRBID (Petra) — A burglar, who stole JD 7,500 in cash, was apprehended within hours of committing his crime in Irbid, according to the police department here.

It said that the man, identified only as A.N.M. Friday broke into a house in Al Barha District.

He climbed the house's outer wall and forced the door, before stealing the money from a cupboard while the owners were away.

When apprehended, the burglar admitted to stealing the money which he handed over to the police.

Hassan to give opening speech at university's 2-day cultural season

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday will deliver a speech opening the University of Jordan's cultural season.

Several lecturers will take part in the two-day season, during which a number of research papers in humanities will be presented.

Meanwhile, a university spokesman said Sunday that the university library last month added 342 Arabic and foreign books to its collection. These came in the

form of gifts from the King Saud University in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait University and the Library of Congress in Washington as well as other institutions.

The spokesman also said that the library last month presented a total of 403 books in Arabic and other foreign languages to the National South Korean Library, the Arab-Spanish Institute's library, Umm Al Qura University in Mecca, the Islamic University in Gaza and the Arab Society Community College in Jordan.



The 'Kingdom of Jordan' pavilion at the Berlin tourism exhibition which ended March 12th (Jordan Times photo)

Bahri receives Berlin tourist film prize

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Bronze Compass Award, won by the Jordanian entry in the International Tourism Film Competition (PRIX 83), was presented to a representative from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities Mr. Abdul Rahim Al Bahri at a special ceremony held in Berlin.

The entry 'Jordan-Land of Heritage', which was produced by Marilyn Perry Productions Inc. N.Y., received the award at a special celebration staged by the International Tourism Bourse (ITB) in the first week of March 1983.

Mr. Bahri, who is the Ministry of Tourism's marketing director, said that 14 nations participated in the competition.

It was the second award that this film had received, the first being in 1982 when the Cine Golden Eagle

Certificate was awarded at the annual awards ceremonies in Washington, USA.

Jordan, Mr. Bahri said, participated in Berlin's tourism exhibition from March 4 to 12, the Jordanian pavilion being visited by thousands of people. On display were enlarged photos of tourist and archaeological sites in Jordan and material illustrating tourist services. The pavilion was mounted in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and Jordanian tourist and travel agencies, Mr. Bahri added.

Altogether 144 countries, including 10 Arab states, participated in the exhibition and were represented by 79,000 delegates employed in the tourist business.

On the outcome of Jordan's participation in Berlin's tourism exhibition Mr. Bahri said that several tourist companies have expressed a desire to enter Jordan's tourist market. Representatives of three of these companies will arrive in Jordan in the next two months to draw up final arrangements for placing Jordan on their 1983-84 tourism programmes, Mr. Bahri added.

Meanwhile two Jordanians representing the private sector, Sa'id Sawalha manager of the Regency Palace Hotel in Amman and Nicholas Sahanech director of the Jordanian Tourism Company, received the 'Golden Helm' medal from the ITB in recognition of their efforts to develop tourist services, Mr. Bahri said.

Once it leaves your hands it never leaves our network.

An international courier has to be many things.

Fast, of course. Worldly, certainly. And competitively-priced, naturally. Yet equally important, an international courier must be reliable.

The last thing you can afford in today's fast-moving business world is a vital document being delayed.

Hand it to DHL... and it couldn't be in safer hands.

Once a vital document or small package leaves your hands, we see it never leaves ours.

From pick-up to delivery, it's strictly DHL's network all the way.

A network which takes

a document or package off your hands, checks it in at the airport, accompanies it on the flight, personally supervises its unloading, guides it safely through customs and finally, delivers it by hand.

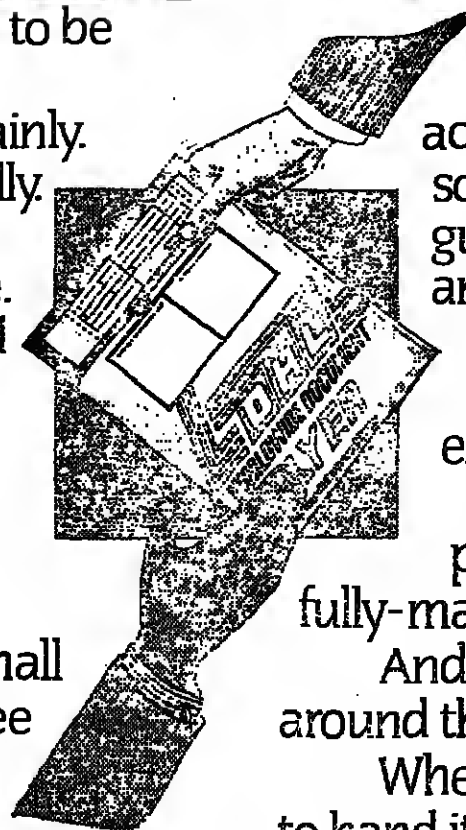
It's service like this which has made DHL the world's most experienced courier network.

One that has more than 5,000 people operating out of over 300

fully-manned offices the world over. And that includes 29 offices in and around the Middle East.

When you think about it, you've got to hand it to DHL.

For more information telephone Amman 664415 or 667612.



DHL WORLDWIDE COURIER

You couldn't express it better

Apple Computer Inc.
Arab Development Est. is equipped with an inventory of repair parts that allows us to give you full service for your Apple Computers. For more information please call: Tel: 814348 Amman - Jordan Apple Computers

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI
Two bedrooms, salon, sitting and dining, kitchen and bathroom, wall-to-wall carpeting, centrally heated with private garage and garden. Telephone available.
Please call: Tel. 668283

ABAHA
ABAHA Travel & Tours
Invites You To
EGYPT
For Only 98 JD
Sail on our 'Super Ferry', dinner & dancing, 3 nights in Cairo, first-class, half-board, city tour, the 'Sound & Light Show'...
FUN, RELAXING, AN EXPERIENCE !!! join us!!
For further details call or visit our office at the Holiday Inn Hotel, phone 663100, ext. 3103.

Raynaud
IMAGES
Fa Sha
Tel. 39498

Jordan Times

Board of Directors:
YUSUF AL-HAMAD
RAJA EL-SSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMUD AL-KAYED

Editor: **AL-AJAJI**

Printed and Published by the Jordan Times Press, Amman, Jordan.

Subscription rates: \$15 per annum in advance. Single copies 50c.

Advertising rates: \$10 per line per week. Long term rates on application.

Telephone: 11497. Telex: 1497. Cable: 1497. Fax: 1497.

Published daily except Fridays and public holidays.

A hopeful sign

IT IS clear from what Abu Jihad says in his interview with the Jordan Times today that the Palestinians are not divided over the basic issue that faces them at this critical stage. If an avenue is open for peace based upon meeting the legitimate Palestinian rights to self-determination and statehood, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership is free to take it. If, however, there is no or little hope of achieving a just and lasting settlement through peaceful means, not only the PLO but all Arabs should struggle to strengthen themselves and their position, any way they see fit, to confront any danger and those who pose it until Arab and Palestinian rights are restored.

The PLO, Abu Jihad indicates, is not in principle against American or any other mediation in the Middle East. But he rightly points out that unless the U.S. takes practical measures to make up for its lost credibility and moves fast to convince Palestinians and Arabs of its good intentions, there is no point in trusting anybody's fate to the Washington politicians.

It is only fair and legitimate for Palestinians to demand guarantees that will ensure their survival and rights but unlike those given by the Americans before the PLO's departure from Beirut last August.

It is also fair and necessary to demand and work for a strong and united Arab position with which to face war or peace, superpowers or the United Nations. And it is most important to be aware and knowing of available options before hasty decisions are made.

In his interview today, Abu Jihad tells us a lot about Palestinian thinking on the issues facing the Palestinian people and Arabs, and does not seem to hide the fact that the situation is indeed difficult and needs a lot of hard work and perseverance.

His hope and belief, however, that making steady progress is possible through joint Arab action and through continuing close and realistic Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation undoubtedly remains the most encouraging sign for a better future.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel not Jordan delays peace

At his press conference in London, His Majesty King Hussein said that the peace process in the Middle East is undergoing a crucial stage due to the following reasons:

- The Israeli practices against the occupied Arab territories and their people have been noticeably intensified since the proclamation of President Reagan's initiative for the Middle East, while the genuine American effort to realise its objectives have continued at a much slower pace.
- The portrayal of the peace process in the region as a bilateral agreement between Jordan and Israel has distorted the very essence of the desired peace which should be just and comprehensive, taking the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people into account.
- The peace efforts are meaningless unless Israel joins in while, Israel for its part has invariably expressed a negative attitude both towards Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

Jordan in fact bears no responsibility for the faltering peace efforts, it being paradoxical that Jordan should be urged to join the drive for peace while it is Israel that is making peace an impossibility by its annexationist and settlement policy. The time factor has been stressed by the U.S. administration, but unless time is made use of by the only party with leverage, that is the U.S., all talk about progress towards a peaceful settlement will prove fruitless.

Al Dustour: U.S. turn to be positive

The press conference His Majesty King Hussein held in London Saturday, concluding the visit by the Arab League seven-member committee to the British capital, clarified the dangerous situation in the Middle East, and the threat it poses to world peace.

Israel has not stopped at occupying the West Bank and Gaza, but has further intensified its aggression by invading Lebanon. It is now irresponsibly trying to force its own interest on the international community in blatant violation of all conventions and laws, not to mention the U.N. resolutions. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was reinforced by an open rejection of U.S. peace proposals, while every sign of advancement towards a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is immediately rebuffed by Israel in a drive to thrust a fait accompli on the Arabs and world public opinion.

The King has reiterated Jordan's continued peace activity, and has expressed his appreciation of the positive aspects in President Reagan's peace initiative. He also clarified the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fez summit, and explained the Egyptian return to Arab ranks is foreseeable in the near future. It is now the U.S. turn to show its ability, not just intentions, to promote peace by pressuring Israel into abandoning its aggressive policies, and annexationist claims to Arab territories.

Sawt Al Shaab: Hussein urges U.S. action

His Majesty King Hussein outlined the Jordanian and Arab's perception of peace prospects in the Middle East at his press conference in London Saturday. The situation in the area does not seem comforting as Israel continues to pursue an aggressive attitude towards the Arabs, and counters every peace effort in the region.

The King urged the U.S. administration to exert real pressure on Israel to make it respond positively to peace moves. A more effective U.S. stand towards Israel's settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories, and an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon are necessary to improve America's credibility in the Arab World.

The Jordanian-Palestinian drive is an essential part of Jordan's position in relation to the peace process, and is the outcome of years of shared sufferings, sacrifices and hopes for a mutually prosperous future, the King pointed out.

The Arab's peaceful aspirations have been fully expressed in the King's London press conference, and the world has been once again reminded of their responsibilities towards Mideast peace; the U.S. and the European community should take note.

DE FACTONOMICS

New trends in Arab economic integration

By T.A. Jaber

Most Arab countries have by now realised that Arab-over-all unity, particularly political unity, is not as easily attainable as many intellectuals of the fifties thought. The appeal of national states is dominating and the dividing forces are with success being manipulated by foreign and regional powers.

However, attempts to achieve Arab economic integration have persisted as an objective of the Arab League system and as a kind of regional self-defence. The Arab Economic Unity Agreement was concluded in 1957, the same year as the Treaty of Rome was ratified by some European countries. The Arab common market was established in 1963. The success of Arab integration under these instruments was quite limited, and was in certain cases reversed.

Its emphasis on trade liberalisation was a blind imitation of the European experience. There was very little to trade in among Arab countries, since their trade was concentrated on the industrialised world.

A better approach to achieve Arab economic integration was initiated in the seventies, namely the joint financing of Arab investment projects in mining, agriculture, transportation, animal husbandry and other fields. There are about twenty-five projects of this type with varied degree of success. In general, more progress has been achieved through joint investments as compared to trade.

Recently, new trends in Arab economic integration have been observed. These trends include partial in-

tegration, labour flows and regional infrastructural projects. They will have an impact on the economic prospects of the Arab World through the eighties.

Partial economic integration refers to the emergence of four Arab economic blocs, namely, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the three Maghreb countries, the Nile sub-region and the "fertile crescent" countries. Integration within these groupings are not equally advanced, but there are factors strong enough to lead to such development. Geographic proximity is one factor which helps in facilitating the movement of labour, trade and other transactions. Regional security is another.

Movements towards partial integration have been quite noticeable since the creation of

the GCC in 1981. Due to the splitting role which Syria presently plays, the fertile crescent sub-region is not pursuing partial integration. Instead, bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Iraq has been considerably enhanced. More time is needed to achieve wider cooperation in this group.

In the meantime, Jordan plays a unifying role through the establishment of bilateral projects particularly in road transportation and industry. Joint companies in these two fields are now operating with correspondingly, Syria and Iraq.

Partial integration does not necessarily contradict pan-Arabism if it were properly managed and guided. It could, on the other hand, be a necessary requirement for such over-all integration.

The cooperation concerning labour has so far depended on market forces which have been stronger and more efficient than formal arrangements. About five million Arab workers are currently working in an Arab country other than their own. The eleventh Arab Labour Conference which last week concluded in Amman took a number of resolutions with the aim of facilitating labour flows among Arab countries. They include the functioning of the Arab Employment Corporation, the drafting of an Arab charter on labour flows and the encouragement of bilateral labour agreements.

Joint projects in infrastructure are as crucial to economic integration as other areas of trade, investment, labour and policy coordination.

They are also varied, they cover many sectors but are at the same time quite costly. On the other hand, they have positive technical side effects and their impacts are widespread.

Thus, inter-country roads should be expanded and maintained. The same applies to telecommunications, ports, pipelines, regional water projects, electricity and tourism. However, efforts in this direction should not be left to evolve on their own. The Council of Arab Economic Unity needs to promote regional cooperation in infrastructural projects.

Economic integration is a dynamic process and Arab attempts in this field should always be tackled with a fresh look and the perspective set on the future.

U.S. taxpayers subsidise Israeli settlements

The following article by James McCartney first appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on March 15.

U.S. taxpayers are helping to subsidise the building of Israeli settlements in Arab territory, despite President Reagan's strong public opposition to those settlements, an extensive series of interviews with Middle East experts have shown.

Indeed, the settlements programme would probably be impossible in the absence of the U.S. subsidies, the interviews show. Based on their research, Middle East experts employed by the government and private research organisations have concluded that indirect subsidies to the Israeli building projects have totalled an estimated \$1.5 billion over the last decade.

The precise amount of the subsidies is impossible to ascertain because of the complexity of monetary practices involved, secrecy imposed by the Israeli government and the indirect nature of the American financial assistance. The situation highlights a profound contradiction in U.S. policy.

While the United States makes the settlements possible, top administration officials -- including the president and Secretary of State George Shultz -- are insisting that for real peace to come to the Middle East, Israel must stop building the settlements. In his landmark speech on Mid-

dle East policy on Sept. 1, Reagan called for immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel. "More than any other action," he said, this would help to bring Arab participation in peace talks.

"Further settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel,"

Middle East experts, including government officials, scholars and former diplomats, say there are two principal methods of subsidising the settlements:

-- U.S. foreign aid to support the Israeli economy, thus freeing Israeli money to make the settlements programme possible.

-- U.S. tax benefits for private contributors to Israel, whose donations finance the Jewish agency and other Zionist organisations. These groups, in turn, provide major economic support for the building of settlements.

U.S. government economic support of Israel is considered the most significant subsidy that country receives. That aid has reached such proportions that the Israeli government could not finance the settlements without it.

"In effect, we indirectly support the settlements programme by the sheer volume of our aid," said Professor Seth Tillman, of Georgetown University, a Middle East expert who used to serve on the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Since Reagan last September called for a halt to the further construction of settlements, the Israeli government has announced

plans for more than 60 new settlements.

There now are about 27,000 Israeli settlers on the West Bank of the Jordan River. According to official estimates the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to add 12,000 to 15,000 settlers a year, for an eventual total of about 320,000.

The current level of U.S. direct economic support to Israel is \$785 million a year. Although the Israelis do not disclose the annual cost of the settlements, American experts estimate that at least \$200 million to \$300 million is spent each year by the Israeli government on them.

But even if a conservative estimate of \$150 million were used as the annual cost of the settlements programme for the last decade, the total would still come to \$1.5 billion.

Professor Thomas Stauffer, a long-time student of the Israeli economy who is on leave from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that direct American economic aid is so important to the Israeli economy that the Israeli government would default on its debt to the United States without it. In effect, the United States is propping up Israel's economy with cash.

"Israel is now protected from default on its debt to the United States only by the annual cash grants and new loans from the United States government," Stauffer wrote in a study published

recently by the Middle East Institute here.

The importance of this money to the settlements programme was conceded recently by Nicholas Veliotis, assistant secretary of the state for the Middle East, in testimony to the House Middle East subcommittee of the foreign affairs committee.

Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally (D., Calif.) asked Veliotis: "Can we not assume that by giving [Israel] so much aid, their money is freed up to continue settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip?"

"In the sense that money is fungible, yes, that is true," Veliotis replied.

"Fungible" is a term used by economists and bankers to describe the interchangeability of money. That is, any amount of money can be put into a pool with other funds, and when a like amount later withdrawn, the specific source of the withdrawn funds cannot be traced.

"The 'fungibility' of money, the experts agree, makes it possible for Israel to finance settlements with American help without absolute proof of the source. In fact, it makes it possible for both sides to deny that direct support exists.

But the system is well understood by American officials, diplomats and scholars who have studied the settlements programme.

Said another State Department Middle East expert, who asked not to be identified: "The argu-

ment can be made that when we make resources available to support a programme it frees the Israelis to provide funds for settlements."

"What it means is that they've got \$785 million they can spend any way they want."

Others who have come to the same conclusion represent widespread differences in background and ideology, they include:

-- Philip M. Klutznick, an American Jewish activist in creating the state of Israel and who later became President Jimmy Carter's Secretary of Commerce.

-- Sally and Thomas Mallison of George Washington University's international and comparative law programme who are among the nation's leading experts on Israeli settlements.

-- David Saad, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans.

"There is no question about it," Saad said recently in an interview. "Without the financial support of the United States there is no way Israel could finance the settlements programme."

The second major way in which the United States helps support the Israeli settlements programme is through statutes that allow tax deductions for private contributions to Israel.

Well-established pattern

The pattern is relatively well established.



Many American farmers are paid not to produce this year

By Andrew Stern

CHICAGO — Large numbers of American farmers, facing a drop in income after two years of record grain harvests, are accepting the government's offer to pay them for not producing this year. In Illinois alone, one expert predicted that the area given over to corn (maize) may be cut by as much as 25 per cent if large numbers of farmers, suffering a drop in income because of lower grain prices, take up the offer.

The "payment in kind" programme allows farmers to be reimbursed in government-held surplus crops for fields taken out of production. If the reduced production stimulates higher prices, the surplus crops which the farmers receive will ultimately be worth more money. The programme has already had its impact on the Chicago grain futures markets. Analysts estimate that an upward trend in corn futures prices reflects a belief that this year's corn harvest will come from six million fewer hectares.

Some traders believe the area of land lying idle could be as high as

eight million hectares. Last year 30 million hectares of corn were harvested.

Grain traders and farming experts say the impact of the programme on this year's harvest will not be known until after the Agricultural Stabilisation and Conservation Service (ASCS) releases the numbers of those who have signed up for it, expected later this month.

No hard information has been available on the extent of participation in the payment programme during the signing-up period because the government wanted farmers to make up their minds based on their own situations -- not on what their neighbours were doing. The only word that has leaked from ASCS offices is that farmers who signed up earlier in the year have not backed out and that there has been a last-minute surge in signatures before the March 11 deadline, trade sources said.

Conrad Leslie, a leading private crop forecaster, said this week's congressional approval of, and President Reagan's plan to sign, tax legislation affecting the programme prompted an eleven-

hour rush. Under the legislation, grains paid to farmers will be taxed only when the farmers eventually sell them.

The National Grain and Feed Association said its studies show the greatest amount of participation in the programme will be in the prime grain-producing central plains and corn belt states. Randal Gordon, information director for the association, said private figures point to a higher participation in the programme than in February when it was estimated farmers intended to plant 28 million hectares of corn and 32.3 million hectares of wheat.

Thomas Hieronymus, an extension agronomist at the University of Illinois, said it is possible there will be a 25 per cent reduction in corn plantings in the state. He said soft wheat farmers in the midwest, however, may not be as anxious to participate in the programme since their crops were already planted.

Dennis Henderson, a farm economist at Ohio State University, said he was surprised by the enthusiasm with which Ohio farmers are greeting the programme. He said one factor may be that many

Ohio farmers have suffered financial setbacks in recent years and yields have been more variable than in other states.

Daniel Hanway, chief farm economist at the University of Nebraska, said he expects the greatest participation in his state in the central and eastern corn producing regions -- as opposed to western Nebraska where corn is primarily raised as feed livestock. Donald Adams, an agronomist at the University of Arkansas, said the programme presents a dilemma for southern soft wheat farmers who have also planted soybeans in the same fields. Soybeans are not covered by the payment-in-kind programme and many farmers may be reluctant to plow under their winter wheat and at the same time destroy their bean plantings.

Analysts said one significant factor affecting the numbers signing up will be how much the individual farmer is in debt. Bankers have been pushing farmers to get into the programme in cases where they have not done well in recent years and have not repaid bank loans, they said.

Grenada leans increasingly towards Moscow

By George Worme

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — A white Mercedes occupied by a Soviet diplomat Genadiy Sazhenov has become a familiar sight on the dusty roads of this tiny Caribbean island. Mr. Sazhenov is the first Soviet ambassador ever to set up a diplomatic mission in Grenada, and his presence symbolises the island's dramatic turn to the left.

The 115,000 people of Grenada had rarely seen a Russian until four years ago when Maurice Bishop's leftist New Jewel Movement ousted Prime Minister Eric Gairy's right-wing government. Since then the Soviet presence on this 344 square kilometre island has steadily increased. The islanders' main source of international news now comes from the Soviet TASS news agency while Cuba has become its principal source of aid.

The pro-Cuban New Jewel Movement's friendly relations with Eastern bloc countries have led to an almost complete severance of ties with the West and provoked fears in Washington that the island could be used as a launching pad for alleged Communist ambitions in Central America.

President Reagan told East Caribbean leaders last April that their neighbour Grenada was following Cuba's example and would try to "spread the virus" of Marxism throughout the region. Speaking during a five-day tour of the Caribbean, he said his plan for economic development of the region, worth around \$350 million, offered a better way and urged them not to let their ties with the United States be weakened.

The Reagan administration believes the programme will help str-

engthen the region against subversion. Grenada, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, has repeatedly denied press reports that the Soviet Union was constructing a naval base on the island. But there is no doubt that since the arrival of Mr. Bishop's distinctive left-wing regime Moscow has developed a strong interest in this spice island of the Caribbean.

Within months of the coup, diplomatic relations were established and soon afterwards the new prime minister and his Minister of Finance and Trade, Bernard Coard, flew to the Soviet Union. Last year Mr. Bishop led another delegation to Moscow where a substantial economic and political agreement was signed. The Caribbean prime minister said the would reduce the island's dependence on the West.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union would extend \$50 million in aid to Grenada. 7.5 million of which was earmarked for the construction of a satellite earth station. The remainder would be used for technical assistance and development research programmes.

Studies would be conducted in oil exploration, water conservation, irrigation, the manufacture of a cement plant and the feasibility of building a harbour on the east coast, according to government officials.

The Soviet Union also offered a gift of \$1.5 million to allow Grenada to buy Soviet steel, flour and light aircraft for spraying crops, the officials said. On his return from Moscow Mr. Bishop said such agreements would help "disengage Grenada from the world system of imperialism" and counter "Washington's aggressive and intimidating behaviour in the Caribbean region."

PLO deputy commander outlines current position in search for peace

Abu Jihad: Jordan-PLO links are essential

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers last month have left the door wide open for the Palestinian leadership to continue joint political moves with Jordan and the Arab World towards achieving a just and lasting settlement to the Palestine problem, a senior Palestinian leader said Sunday.

Khalil Al Wazir, the deputy commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces said that "the 16th session of the PNC supported the ongoing talks between the PLO and Jordan and stressed the importance of strengthening mutual understanding and trust."

Mr. Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, said there was consensus among all Palestinian factions within the PLO that relations with Jordan were "special" and that Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation constitutes a solid basis for any Arab political move towards realising a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

Resolutions endorsed by the PNC, the equivalent of a Palestinian parliament in exile, last February emphasised "the special relations" between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and accepted a future Jordanian-Palestinian confederation after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Asked how the PLO defines "the special relation" with Jordan, the Palestinian leader said: "The Jordanian and Palestinian peoples have strong historical and brotherly ties and consequently their relationship is distinguished and special. This relationship is enhanced by the two peoples' joint commitment to liberate the occupied Arab land. And this joint commitment to achieve our national goals is the basis of the current discussions between the PLO and Jordan."

Abu Jihad is currently in Amman to participate in the sessions of the Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee for the Support of the Steadfastness of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories. The committee is made up of senior PLO and Jordanian government officials and is in charge of rendering financial and moral support to the people in the West Bank and Gaza.

Abu Jihad stressed that the PLO is determined to explore all avenues leading to a Middle East peaceful settlement based upon meeting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He outlined the PLO's position on the current search for peace in the area. "Our political moves and position on peace initiatives are determined by three measures," he said. "First, guarantees offered to the Palestinian people that ensure the achievement of our national goals including our right to establish an independent Palestinian state. Second, political moves that stem from a united and

strong Arab position. And third, practical American steps that would restore American credibility and that would make the Arabs trust U.S. intentions in any peace effort."

"The Palestinian people's legitimate right to statehood and self-determination is a central issue in the Palestinian struggle," he said.

PLO officials and statements have repeatedly stated their rejection of any peace settlement that denies the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood. "Any political move by the PLO to achieve our national goals of freeing the occupied land and to establish an independent Palestinian state should depend on a strong and a united Arab position," Abu Jihad explained.

Consensus is top priority

"Entering the peace process without the support of a united Arab position is like going into a quagmire, and it will only lead to concessions from the Arab side," he said. "Consequently, the top priority for the PLO at this stage should be to exert all efforts to narrow the differences between Arab countries."

"In this context," Abu Jihad said, "we view the recent talks between Morocco and Algeria over the Western Sahara issue as a step forward in improving relations between the Arab countries."

Relations between Algeria and Morocco were strained due to their different stands on the future of the Western Sahara. While Algeria wanted the establishment of an independent state led by the Polisario front in the Western Sahara, Rabat held that the territory, which was under Spanish colonisation, is a constituent part of Morocco. According to Abu Jihad recent talks have achieved "a substantial progress" towards resolving the misunderstanding between the two countries.

As for the third measure that determines the political moves of the PLO, Abu Jihad pointed out that his organisation does not trust the commitments and intentions of the U.S. administration. "We shall never forget what happened in Sabra and Shatila," he said. The Palestinian leader produced documents (see box) which indicate that, according to the PLO departure plan engineered by U.S. envoy Philip Habib last August, the organisation was given guarantees on the part of the Americans to safeguard the Palestinian civilians who stayed in Lebanon.

Three weeks after the PLO forces' departure from Beirut and following the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel, armed groups entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in west Beirut and slaughtered hundreds of Palestinian refugees. The findings of an Israeli commission of inquiry into the massacre revealed last month, indicated that groups of right-wing Christian militia were the perpetrators of the massacre. The results of the inquiry led to the

ousting of Israeli defence minister, Ariel Sharon, saying Israelis bore an indirect responsibility for the carnage.

The PLO has accused Israel of direct involvement in the massacre and severely attacked the U.S. of violating the guarantees to safeguard Palestinian civilians left in Lebanon.

U.S. to blame for deadlock

Abu Jihad said the current deadlock in the peace process in the Middle East stems from American inability to get the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and U.S. inability — or unwillingness — to bring about an Israeli freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank. "The U.S. even supports such Israeli actions," Abu Jihad said.

"The PLO has not yet accepted the principle of negotiations," he said, "but judging from what is taking place in Lebanon, the PLO has no confidence in the U.S. ability or willingness to pressure Israel to change its obstinate position."

Israel is trying to impose a fait accompli in Lebanon in order to achieve its "expansionist goals," Abu Jihad said, although he agreed that through impeding the negotiations in Lebanon Israel is trying to "paralyse" the U.S. administration and to prevent it from focusing on the other aspects of the Middle East problem.

Asked what he thinks about the American emphasis on the element of time, the Palestinian leader said "the U.S. administration is stressing 'the element of time' to pressure and even to blackmail the Palestinians to join the peace negotiations under American conditions." He pointed out that the PLO is opposed to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land in part and parcel and hence the building of Israeli settlements does not change the fact that the West Bank and Gaza have been under occupation for the past 16 years.

The PLO condemns the building of Jewish settlements and warns against such dangerous actions, he said. "Nevertheless, that does not mean we are going to accept such blackmail by the Americans."

Jordan's conditions

Asked about the Jordanian conditions to join the peace process as laid down by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi in Beirut last month, Abu Jihad said these conditions are indeed very important but the PLO might have other, equally important, "dimensions" to add, such as the PLO's role as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. The three conditions outlined by Mr. Qasbi are an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon, an Israeli freeze on Jewish settlements in the West Bank and an active Palestinian participation in the peace process.

What about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace proposals

announced last Sept. 1? The PNC resolutions strongly criticised the Reagan proposals because "they deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people". The resolutions, which fell short of an outright rejection of the U.S. proposals, "refused" to consider them as "a basis for a just and lasting peace" for the Middle East conflict. However, the resolutions

prebensive Middle East settlement on Sept. 1, Jordan and the PLO have engaged in intensive talks on a proposed federation or confederation between Jordan and a freed West Bank and Gaza. In his peace initiative, the U.S. president called for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, with minor border adjustment, and for self-rule for the

- 4. Safeguards. Military forces present in Lebanon—whether Lebanese, Israeli, Syrian, Palestinian, or any other—will in no way interfere with the safe, secure, and timely departure of the PLO leadership, offices, and combatants. Law-abiding Palestinian noncombatants left behind in Beirut, including the families of those who have departed, will be subject to Lebanese laws and regulations. The Governments of Lebanon and the United States will provide appropriate guarantees of safety in the following ways.
- The Lebanese Government will provide its guarantees on the basis of having secured assurances from armed groups with which it has been in touch.
- The United States will provide its guarantees on the basis of assurances received from the Government of Israel and from the leadership of certain Lebanese groups with which it has been in touch.

Crucial paragraphs from the U.S. State Department's official evacuation plan of August 1982, shown to the Jordan Times by Abu Jihad.

were the subject of different interpretations and were viewed by some Palestinian observers "to give enough room for the Palestinian leadership to move on the American front."

"The PNC resolutions left the door half open for the Reagan initiative," one senior Palestinian official told the Jordan Times right after the conclusion of the PNC meeting.

Abu Jihad said: "The Reagan initiative said no to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, no to an independent Palestinian state and no to the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Moreover, what has President Reagan given to the Arabs? He wants them to accept proposals that do not measure up to their aspirations and yet fail to pressure Israel into withdrawing its army from Lebanon and bringing about a freeze on the Israeli settlements."

Since the U.S. president announced his proposals for a com-

Abu Jihad said that differences with Syria should be settled and relations should be strengthened.

"Despite the fact that our relations with Syria were strained after the war in Lebanon due to our different conceptions of the role that should have been played by Syria during the war, and due to differences over our interpretation of the nature of the political struggle that should be taken at this stage (after the departure of the PLO from Beirut), we believe that these differences should be resolved," he said.

The "strategic character" of relations with Syria, he said, stems from the common threat that the Palestinian and Syrian forces face in Lebanon. "Furthermore, it is imperative for the struggle against the Israeli aggression that relations between the PLO, Jordan and Syria be strengthened," he added.

"Jordan, Syria and the PLO represent a major link in the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the people under occupation," he said. "Therefore, the PLO will concentrate its efforts to patch up Arab differences and unite the Arab stand on the major issues," he added.

PLO to step up attacks

Abu Jihad said the PLO will continue to endorse political moves. But, he said, that does not mean that the PLO has dropped the "military option". Abu Jihad said the PLO is determined to continue armed struggle against Israel in all Israeli-occupied territories, including Lebanon. "The latest wave of attacks against Israeli army units is part of an escalated drive to resist the enemy," he said. "I am announcing to you an open secret that PLO fighting units have been given orders to step up their attacks both in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Lebanon."

Abu Jihad said negotiations with the Israelis, through the International Red Cross and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, on exchanging prisoners of war have been bogged down by Israeli insistence over supplying a list of those Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners whom Israel transferred from Al Ansaar camp near Sidon to unknown jails elsewhere. "Once the Israelis provide us with the list, the negotiations will resume," he said.

The PLO is willing to exchange eight Israeli prisoners captured during the war for 1,000 Palestinians detained in Israeli prisons, he said. These Palestinians include all Palestinian women imprisoned in Israel, all those serving long or life sentences, Ziad Abu Ein who was extradited by the U.S. to Israel in 1981, the 1982 Arabs who are detained for political reasons and a number of Jewish activists, Abu Jihad said. The PLO also demanded the return of the contents of the Palestine Research Centre which was looted by the Israeli forces when they entered west Beirut last September, he added.

Randa Habib's CORNER

Abusing their privilege

You must have all, at least once in your life, had to draw in quickly to the right to give way to an ambulance. And you were absolutely right to do so. We all know that an ambulance with sirens screaming usually transports no ailing person who needs urgent medical care and that it is absolutely necessary to give way.

However, an incident I witnessed recently made me think. It was at an intersection in Shmeisani. A line of cars was waiting patiently for the traffic to move. All of a sudden, the deafening sound of an alarm was heard. After looking in their mirrors and realising that this was an ambulance, the drivers parked as best as they could on the side of the road, some even parking on the sidewalks.

The ambulance went by. After passing the intersection where the traffic was densest, the driver of the ambulance started laughing. With his head out of the window he looked mockingly at the other drivers, as if to say "I got you".

Evidently this man did not have any sick person with him, but as the traffic was moving so slowly he took advantage of his status to get the road cleared. This is undoubtedly very serious, and such drivers should be severely admonished, because they are cheating people.

If such incidents occurred often, drivers wouldn't bother to make way for ambulances, thinking that it might be a joke. The sick will be the ones to suffer.

Our police should be very severe with joking ambulance drivers, and with the drivers of official cars who also take advantage of their sirens, while they have no official person in their car, to avoid stopping at red lights.

Certainly, some cars, for security or health reasons, should have priority, but jokers should not be allowed to take advantage of this.

Opinion--Al Ra'i

Wrong approach to manpower

By Tareq Masarwah

The Anti-Narcotics Department have recently published an informative and horrifying report on the activities of criminals of non-Jordanian nationality who market narcotics in Jordan. We wish the Public Security Department made a habit of publishing reports of a similar nature on other offences—murder, robbery, rape etc.—that are committed with increasing frequency in our society.

Jordan has always been a passage for drug trafficking, but it has never been a home for this kind of crime. Crime, of all kinds, was scarce.

The situation is now different. The country is invaded by newcomers who cannot be regarded as the best representatives of their countries. The question is not only one of public security, but of political, economic and social consequence.

We think that the emergence of new crimes in our society is an aspect of the "business" approach to manpower planning. The endless talk of "exporting Jordanian skills" and of the contribution Jordanians can make to developing fraternal countries is simply a cover for the mentality that seeks to export a more costly commodity and to import a cheaper one, regardless of the loss and profit balance regarding national interests.

In the 1940s and 50s it was quite natural that some of our labour force should emigrate. Unemployment then prevailed, and the lack of economic activity made it justifiable for workers to seek a living abroad.

In the mid-60s, the Jordanian economic planners should have taken a decision to expand vocational training in Jordan. The emigration of the labour force should then have been controlled, as the Jordanian economy began to witness considerable growth.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank should have hardened Jordan's attitude to the emigration problem. It is in no one's interest, except Israel's, to evacuate the West Bank and deprive it of its young workers. At the same time, it was definitely not in Jordan's interest to implant the Jordan Valley with an imported labour force, while the Israelis were covering the other bank of the river with their settlements. Their militaristic concentrations should have been answered by concentrating productive and fighting manpower in the valley, instead of facilitating people's emigration to Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States, America or Canada.

We are now paying for the "business mentality" in manpower planning with crime in our cities and superficial education from non-Jordanian teachers in our schools, while Jordanian teachers are working in the Gulf States.

But it is never too late; we might need to take tough measures, but it would be more than worthwhile if we could come to regard our country as a homeland, not as a marketplace, and our countrymen as citizens, not as tourists who stay where they like when they like.

Let us think of exporting the products of Jordanian skill and effort, instead of exporting the Jordanians.

Dr. Dawoud Al Samhuri 76892
Neitroth pharmacy 23672
Abu Ghazal pharmacy 25290
Al Dajani pharmacy 669520
Palestine pharmacy 25216
Tasnia taxi 44666
Jerusalem taxi 39655
Tamer taxi 66647
Khaled taxi 33715
Wadiah taxi 812454

ZARQA:
Dr. Mufid Dhanra 85522
Al Ahiyah and Al Salam pharmacies 1-1

IRBID:
Dr. Nafi Gharaibeh 1-1
Maghairah pharmacy 2038

GENERAL
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66612
Price complaints 66176

Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 150/170
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf 22520/
66252

HOSPITALS
Husseini Medical Centre 81381-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42341
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malibis, J. Amman 36180
Palestine, Shmeisani 66471-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-7
University Hospital 648845
Dr. Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-4
The Islamic, Amman 665292
Al-Ahli, Amman 666104
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

MARKET PRICES
Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Almond (Green) 800/600
Apple (American) 500/450
Apple (Double Red) 300/250
Apple (Golden) 300/250
Apple (Turkish) 250/200
Apple (French) 500/450
Apple (Starline) 300/250
Banana 270/220
Banana (Mukammal) 230/200
Beans 760/700
Beans (broad) 180/140
Beets 170/130
Bonioli 280/200
Cabbage 150/120
Carrot 150/120
Cauliflower (white) 140/100
Cucumber 300/250
Cucumber (small) 450/400
Eggplant (large) 300/250
Garlic 500/400
Grapefruit 130/100

It will be dusty, and clouds will appear at different altitudes. Winds will be southerly to moderate. A slight increase in temperature is expected. In Amman, it will be dusty and partly cloudy. Winds will be southerly to moderate and seas rough.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.
Amman 4/19
Agaba 12/26
Deserts 12/23
Jordan Valley 4/20

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 18, Agaba 24, Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Agaba 24 per cent.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran 17:30 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Sport
19:00 Children's Play
19:25 Programmes Review
19:35 Armed Forces Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Special Programme on Al Karameh
21:10 Arabic Series
22:00 Arabic Play
22:15 News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: The Other Art
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 Documentary: Spread Your Wings
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
a partly on 95.60 KHz. SW
07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
15:00 News Bulletin
16:00 Instrumentals
17:00 Picnic Time
18:00 Concert Hour
19:00 News Summary
20:00 Instrumentals
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsday 06:30 Short Stories by H.E. Bates 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

07:30 Latin '83 07:45 Lord Haward's 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Talking About Music 09:00 World News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Pop Session 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Staying on 12:30 World News 12:40 World News 12:45 Sports Round-up 12:50 World News 12:55 Jazz Workshop 13:30 Priestland's Progress 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 Talking About Music 16:15 Maritime England 16:30 Jazz Post 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Country Style 18:15 Musician at Large 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 My World 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsday 20:30 Brahms Chamber Music 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:48 Preview Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sporting International 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15 Short Story 23:30 Musician at Large 24:00 World News 09:00 The World Today 09:25 Book Choice 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Reflections 09:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA
KHz: 1204, 1505, 7200, 15205, 11725
05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:30 News Roundup: Reports, Activities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American Science, Literature, Letters, News Special English and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 22:40 VOA World Report: News, Newsday, Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analysis

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS
EXHIBITIONS
* Paintings by Ooster Fawzi, at the Alia Art Gallery.
* "Jean-Jacques Rousseau" at the French Cultural Centre.
* Agricultural exhibition, at the University of Jordan.

VIDEO
* Video films in the American Centre, starting, 4.00 p.m. (A special commemoration of Afghanistan day).
* Video for children (5-10 p.m.) and "Le Cere de Tours" (6.00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES
American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 41993
Goethe Institute 42009
Soviet Cultural Centre 42033
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
W.M.A.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS
Rubbah Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Claret Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal

Lebanon. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports Club, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
Orthodox Abdi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75251.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES
06:15 Fajr
07:30 (Sunrise) Sherrif
11:41 Dhuhur
15:11 Asr
17:49 Maghreb
19:12 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Alfa Inf. communication department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (BA)
09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:45 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Damascus (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:45 Kuwait (BA)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GFI)
13:40 Kuwait (KAC)
14:20 Moscow (SU)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Tunis, Athens (TU)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:50 Baghdad (IA)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:20 Athens (GFI)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:45 Cairo (EA)
20:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:05 Beirut (MEA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
20:25 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
21:45 London (BA)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (IA)
07:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES
04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:05 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GFI)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SA)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:20 Moscow (SU)

MONEY EXCHANGE
Local sell/buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 75.4/75.9
Dutch guilder 134.7/135.5
Egyptian pound 312.7/318.6
French franc 51.2/51.5
Iraqi dinar 513.7/52.5
Italian lire (for 100) 24.5/24.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 148.2/149.1
Lebanese lira 83.4/84.4
Omani rial 102.3/102.6
Qatari riyal 97.3/97.9
Saudi riyal 103.2/103.6
Swedish crown 47.6/48.9
Swiss franc 172.7/173.7
Syrian lira 60.6/61.2
UAE dirham 66.3/66.8
U.K. sterling pound 527.7/530.9
U.S. dollar 355.5/357.5
W. German mark 149.1/150

WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be dusty, and clouds will appear at different altitudes. Winds will be southerly to moderate. A slight increase in temperature is expected. In Amman, it will be dusty and partly cloudy. Winds will be southerly to moderate and seas rough.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.
Amman 4/19
Agaba 12/26
Deserts 12/23
Jordan Valley 4/20

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 18, Agaba 24, Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Agaba 24 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES
Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, fire 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22990-3
Police 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

ECONOMY

Ecuador devalues sucre

QUITO (R) — Ecuador's government devalued the sucre by 21 per cent against all major currencies Saturday and announced a package of other measures to help the country overcome its economic crisis.

The government said the package formed part of an economic stabilization programme which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign commercial banks have set as a condition for debt refinancing.

But the country's three major unions grouped in the United Workers Front (FUT) immediately called a 48-hour strike beginning on Wednesday to protest at the measures, which include a sharp increase in milk and fuel prices.

The official rate for the sucre was set at 42 to the dollar from 33 previously. The government also said that beginning on March 23 it was introducing a sliding devaluation of the currency under which it would be marked down by four Ecuadorian cents a day.

The price of milk was raised by 40 per cent and of fuel oils by an initial 15 to 20 per cent as the first in a series of increases which will double the domestic cost of heating and other fuels inside a year.

The government said the measures were necessary because of the deepening international economic crisis and the drop in value of the country's exports, mainly oil.

Ecuador is also seeking to negotiate the refinancing of some \$2.5 billion of its \$6.3 billion foreign debt.

When the government of President Osvaldo Hurtado abolished heavy subsidies on the price of bread and petrol last October it sparked off a series of disturbances and protests which forced the authorities to declare a one-week state of emergency.

Qatar will cut spending

DOHA (R) — The Gulf state of Qatar will cut non-essential government spending by at least a fifth following a drop in oil prices and production, a Qatari daily newspaper said Sunday.

Al Rayyah reported that it understood the budget for the new financial year beginning April 14 would also have the creation of new government jobs.

Qatar, a small producer of about 300,000 barrels daily of crude, stands to lose about \$1.5 million a day in oil revenue under an OPEC agreement last week cutting oil prices by \$5 a barrel.

Under a transition budget covering the 18 months from Oct. 28, 1981, the annual rate of spending was cut by a third to \$3.6 billion Qatari rials (\$2.3 billion).

Qatar, which bankers estimate has financial reserves of about \$14 billion, has largely completed its infrastructure projects and could live with a sharply reduced spending level, diplomats said.

Ghana, IMF reach accord

ABIDJAN (R) — An agreement between Ghana and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) stops short of an outright devaluation of the cedi, the national currency, Finance Secretary (Minister) Kwesi Botchwey was quoted Saturday as saying.

Accra radio, monitored here, said Dr. Botchwey told government members that the terms of an accord reached this year with the IMF, the World Bank and foreign commercial banks were a major breakthrough for Ghana.

He said that rather than devaluing the cedi Ghana had agreed to a policy of levying surcharges on imports and giving bonuses on exports.

European foreign exchange markets will close today

BRUSSELS (R) — European foreign exchange markets will close Monday when European Economic Community finance ministers will resume their talks on a realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS), French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Sunday.

He said there will not be a quotation for the French franc on any exchange markets which do trade Monday.

Mr. Delors told reporters he will report to French President Francois Mitterrand on the negotiations on the EMS later Sunday.

He would not say what was holding up agreement on a realignment of currencies within the monetary system and would not speculate whether an accord was possible when the ministers resume their talks here Monday.

In addition to announcing there would be no fixing of the French franc Mr. Delors said there would also be no intervention by the central bank.

Diplomats said this would in effect mean the franc will be allowed to float in markets where trading is possible.

This raised doubts about whether France would remain in the EMS. Mr. Delors said he still hoped an EMS realignment was possible.

Talks between community finance ministers Sunday on currency realignment were ending without agreement, a spokeswoman for Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clercq said.

A Danish spokesman said the negotiations had not broken down but the meeting had to end because Mr. Delors had to return to Paris due to domestic political

problems in France.

There is increasing speculation of an imminent government reshuffle in France after the resignation earlier Sunday of French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert.

Meanwhile, Mr. Delors gave notice Sunday that France would seek a large new loan from the European Economic Community, diplomats said.

He told fellow finance ministers of the 10 that the loan will be requested under the community's oil facility, they added.

France is entitled to claim up to \$6 billion under the facility.

The diplomats said Mr. Delors indicated the figure requested would be very high but would not cover the whole French entitlement.

The French government last year raised a \$4 billion loan on the

international capital markets to finance its massive payments deficit.

Reports of a separate large loan from Saudi Arabia for the same purpose before the end of last year were not confirmed.

France's worsening balance of payments deficit was a main reason for the franc's weakness in the foreign exchange markets.

The diplomats said that Mr. Delors, on the second day of a tense meeting also spoke of measures the French government would take to lift its ailing economy.

As France and West Germany appeared to be moving towards an effective eight per cent change in the relative values of their currencies within the EMS, Mr. Delors also proposed a widening of the margins allowed for fluctuations of currencies.

History of European Monetary System

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Monetary System (EMS) was set up in March 1979, to provide a regional zone of stability in a world of volatile exchange rates but in the last two years realignments of currencies have become more frequent.

The EMS limits the extent to which its eight member currencies can fluctuate against each other, while floating against outside currencies, thereby facilitating trade.

Only seven currencies — the West German mark, French franc, Italian lira, Danish krone, Belgian franc, Dutch guilder, and Irish pound — are normally quoted as the Luxembourg franc is tied to the Belgian franc in a monetary union.

Membership is voluntary, but all European Economic Community countries are members except Britain and Greece.

Currencies can fluctuate against each other within a band of 2-1/4 per cent above or below their central rates, except for the Italian lira. Italy was allowed six per cent bands because it doubted that the lira could be kept within a narrower range.

Once a currency reaches its limit against another, the two central banks concerned have to intervene in the markets to prevent any further widening. If the French franc falls to its floor against the West German mark the Bank of France has to sell marks, while the German Bundesbank has to buy francs.

However, if the currencies put heavy strain on central banks, governments have no alternative but to alter the central rates, and frequent changes have been made.

Britain has frequently been urged to join the EMS to provide an anchor for the pound sterling but has always declined. North Sea oil revenues make sterling a petro-currency, so it often tends to move in the opposite direction to EMS currencies.

The following adjustments have been made in the EMS:

Sept. 23, 1979 — the West German mark upvalued by two per cent and the Danish krone devalued by three per cent, each against all other EMS currencies.

Nov. 29, 1979 — the Danish krone devalued by five per cent.

March 22, 1981 — the Italian lira devalued by six per cent.

Oct. 4, 1981 — the West German mark and the Dutch guilder upvalued by 5.5 per cent, the French franc and the Italian lira devalued by three per cent.

Feb. 21, 1982 — Belgian franc devalued by 8.5 per cent and the Danish krone by three per cent.

June 12, 1982 — the West German mark and the Dutch guilder upvalued by 4.25 per cent, the French franc devalued by 5.75 per cent and the Italian lira devalued by 2.75 per cent.

Malta's economy is facing tight squeeze

VALLETTA (R) — Malta's small island economy is facing a tight squeeze with rising unemployment, high inflation, falling tourism revenue and reduced exports.

With trade closely tied to Europe, which takes about 60 per cent of Malta's exports, the economy has been hit hard by the effect of recession there.

The jobless rate is at its highest for 20 years, standing at 7.1 per cent in the last quarter of 1982 compared with four per cent a year earlier.

Tourism, a major currency earner, has been in decline since the peak year of 1980 when nearly 750,000 people came to Malta's beaches and bays.

The socialist government has responded to the island's economic ailments with what the Central Bank of Malta calls an expansionary budget. This will raise state spending by 1.5 million Maltese pounds (\$650,000) to 223.6 million pounds (\$97 million) this year.

It hopes to get a large part of it from foreign grants and loans.

"With total expenditure expected to exceed total revenue generated from local sources by 19.6 million pounds (\$8.5 million), the 1983 budget should exert a substantial expansionary impact," the central bank's latest quarterly bulletin said.

The government also wants to cut imports and boost local production to save foreign currency. But its scope for action is limited.

"We do not have any raw materials of our own, so self-reliance as we may like to be, it does not mean that we can be self-sufficient," a government spokesman said.

Tourism has been hard-hit both by the recession and the strength of the Maltese pound which tour operators say is over-priced in European currency terms.

Although the pound has eased

to about \$2.28 from \$2.41 in the past six months, the operators say it is still substantially over-priced.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff has hinted in recent weeks that a slightly cheaper Maltese pound could have advantages.

But "devaluation as such, I think, is just categorically ruled out," a government spokesman told Reuters.

Instead, local economists say they expect a continuation of a cautiously managed downward float seen over the past year.

Lending force to arguments for a further depreciation of the pound is Malta's inflation rate, estimated by local economists at between 12 and 15 per cent a year.

The official retail price index shows inflation at about 5.8 per cent year-on-year. But economists say the basis and weight-

ing of the index sharply understates true living costs.

Western diplomats give Mr. Mintoff credit for past economic management.

"Prime Minister Mintoff has been a frugal housekeeper," one said. "But revenue and expenditure are by no means as happily juggled as before," he added.

The 1983 budget deficit of 19.6 million pounds (\$3.6 million) contrasts sharply with surpluses of previous years — 8.5 million pounds (\$3.6 million) in 1980 and 12.2 million pounds (\$5.3 million) in 1981. Last year's figures, however, showed a 15.2 million (\$6.6 million) deficit in the first nine months.

The government's response to inflation has been to impose a wage-and-price freeze, pegging

prices at November 1982 levels and halting wage increases from January this year.

The budget also provided for a five per cent price cut for some essential commodities imported under a centralised bulk buying scheme.

Faced with stagnant revenues, the government is relying mainly on foreign funding to cover the deficit.

Among external funding sources are cash grants expected to total 7.3 million pounds (\$3.1 million), mainly from Italy and the European Community.

The government also hopes to raise 6.1 million pounds (\$2.6 million) in loans from Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, and another one million pounds (\$400,000) in soft loans from Italy.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

Copyright 1983 The Register and Tribune Syndicates, Inc.

"Since the TV was like one of the family, he says we should pay him \$600 for a funeral."

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SLEBS
YOMEN
GUDDIE
BOOMAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWFUL PIVOT ISLAND LAXITY
Answer: One of the last people you'd expect to find at a tennis tournament — A FINALIST

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAR. 21, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is adverse for taking chances. A time to get together with business allies and exchange viewpoints. Try to eliminate any conflicting opinions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good good time to meet with persons whose personal interests are similar to yours. Strive to gain your goals.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can make big headway now by contacting higher-ups and stating your true aims. Engage in community affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep alert for new opportunities to advance in your line of endeavor. Contact experts who can be helpful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use your good sense and intuitive promptings to clear up a difficult situation. Strive for happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to find out what is expected of you by associates. Engage in a public affair and gain added prestige.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The use of new appliances can easily make your operations more successful. Be sure to safeguard your fine reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have fine creative ideas that should be brought to the attention of higher-ups. Show more attention to loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more concerned now with advancing yourself in career matters. Take steps to make your living quarters more comfortable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk to certain persons who can give you good ideas on how to become more successful. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use new systems that will help you become more efficient in your line of work. Be careful in conversations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after your personal aims now and use right methods for best results. A good time to engage in social affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to use tact and diplomacy to gain your cherished aims. Much happiness can be yours at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many friends because of the loving nature in this chart. Be sure to give the finest education and access and happiness is assured. Your progeny can help make this a better world in which to live.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS

1 Italian tourist city

5 Loans over 10

10 Sulk time

14 Birds collectively

15 Bey window

16 Champagne cooler

17 Cattle roundup

19 Wound reminder

20 City outskirts

22 Skirt folds

DOWN

24 A Gerstwin

25 Prepares for a bout

26 Sparse

28 Pier area

31 Normandy city

32 Allen or Froma

34 California fort

35 "— a kick out of you"

36 "Over —"

37 Obstacle

38 Beat

39 Acting parts

40 May or Hatteras

41 Captivate

44 Weighing machine

46 Cosmetic

47 Hgt.

48 Rink athlete

50 Raplace

55 Suggestion

56 Wide open

58 Woodwind instrument

59 Formerly

60 Stately

61 Addition

62 Social equal

63 Used up

64 Ordered to depart

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BRUIE RABIES STRA
BELY SUPERSONIC
AINTY OPEIDAMHOUSE
DOR TUIES ANSER
JALITSE SAVIE
PIRETE BLOTITIS
STOMY JIASION BEL
BOYA MURSE BRAE
ADIA SALLITY NERVE
SLEAVE CAREER
PRAIE BLOTITIS
LIBADIA AIAIS WATE
CORONATION QUAL
EVERGLADES ATTIA
SEAS EWEIS BIEIN

DOWN

1 Rate of progress

2 Czar's name

3 Doorway for delivery men

4 Ambitious

5 Butt Sp.

6 Golf club

7 Pet covers

8 Pipe fitting

9 Untidiness

42 More torrid

43 Regret

45 Brimless hat

46 Retard

48 Store

49 Cattle, to poets

50 Rational

51 Once — a time

52 Lively

53 Part of speech

54 Try out

57 Hietus

©1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.
All Rights Reserved

WORLD

Thai premier prepares ground for April 18 general elections

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand's Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda Sunday appealed for calm and urged politicians to cooperate so that a snap general election he called for April 18 could be held without upheaval.

The election announcement Saturday night caught the country by surprise. It was coupled with the dissolution of the Lower House of Representatives after a week of political tension that had spurred fears of street clashes between rival supporters of politicians and the army.

"There is no reason to protest. Everything has been done in accordance with the constitution," government spokesman Trairong Suwanthiri said.

In a radio appeal the prime minister said he believed the period of uncertainty had passed and urged everyone to be calm and help make the poll a success.

Last Wednesday parliament rejected an army-backed attempt to amend constitutional clauses curtailing the political power of the armed forces, due to go into effect on April 21.

Politicians saw the election announcement as the army's reply to the parliamentary defeat. The defeat was seen as a personal setback for army chief Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek, on whom Prime Minister Prem depends for most of his support.

Former Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj, leader of the Social Action

Party, the biggest in Parliament and a partner in Gen. Prem's coalition, told reporters: "Some people just won't accept defeat easily these days." He did not elaborate.

In an unusual procedure, the election announcement, signed by King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the recommendation of the prime minister, was distributed by the army's operation centre. The reason given was that the prime minister's office was closed.

With the election now held before the transitional clauses take effect, voting will be under a single constituency system rather than for a group of candidates on a new province-wide slate.

The old system is considered to favour smaller parties and independents. Diplomats said this could create a new parliament where no single party would have a majority and which would be more open to army influence and intrigue.

Prime Minister Prem said there was general consensus among the political parties that the old voting system was preferable and that the country was not yet ready for the new provincial-state system.

Government spokesmen said the early poll would not affect two other transitional clauses—one banning serving soldiers from government office and the other stripping the appointed and army-dominated Senate of its influence on major legislation.

These would go into effect automatically from April 21 no matter what the election result, they said.

Political row in Greece sparked off by killing

ATHENS (R) — The owner of a right-wing newspaper has been shot dead in Athens, sparking off a row between the right-wing opposition and the government.

Opposition leader Evangelos Averoff immediately termed the killing of 71-year-old George Athanassiades a political murder. But a government spokesman accused him of prejudging the issue.

Mr. Athanassiades was killed in his office at the newspaper Vraditi Saturday night by a gunman who also wounded a friend who was with him before escaping.

As an angry crowd of opponents of the socialist government, which Vraditi had bitterly attacked, gathered outside the newspaper offices, Mr. Averoff, leader of the New Democracy Party which Mr. Athanassiades supported, said that "in all probability this was a political murder."

He added that "the government has grave responsibilities because some of its members have created a climate of hatred among the Greek people."

Sources at the newspaper said a man around 30 called at the Vraditi offices near Athens' central Omonia square Saturday evening and asked to speak to the owner. He was admitted to Mr. Athanassiades' first-floor office but left shortly afterwards, promising to return with something to show the publisher.

When he came back he was carrying a bag. He was heard arguing with Mr. Athanassiades who at one point said "things like that don't happen, my dear friend."

Police said they were mounting a massive search for the killer and had alerted all ports and airports in case he tried to flee the country.

Bonn policy-making held up by right-wing rivalries

BONN (R) — The related issues of foreign policy and the future role of controversial right-wing leader Franz Josef Strauss have emerged as the keys to the shape of a new West German government.

Although conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl triumphed in the general election on March 6, the three coalition partners are taking far longer than expected to agree on future policies and the form of a new cabinet.

Earlier this week the coalition partners — Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), its Bavarian sister party, Mr. Strauss' Christian Social Union (CSU), and the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) — said negotiations would be completed by Saturday at the latest.

But when the deadline came they made a surprise announcement that they were suspending deliberations until Tuesday.

Heiner Geissler, secretary general of the CDU, said there was basic agreement with the other two parties on almost all major domestic issues. But the vital questions of foreign policy and national security still had to be resolved, he said.

Mr. Strauss has demanded a top cabinet post to reflect his party's electoral strength — the CSU took the FDP's place as second largest coalition partner in the Bundestag (lower house).

But he has also indicated that he would be content to remain state prime minister in Bavaria, so long as his party secured strong influence on future government policy.

The key area is foreign affairs, where Mr. Strauss is demanding changes in policies favoured by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister and FDP leader.

Charles, Diana arrive in Australia with son

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia (R) — Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana arrived Sunday to start a visit to Australia and New Zealand, and were briefly joined on the airport tarmac by their baby son for what is expected to be his only public appearance of the tour.

Nine-month-old Prince William was cheered by a crowd of about 400 as he was carried out of the royal airliner by nanny Barbara Baines into the dazzling morning sunshine at this remote outback town.

Prince Charles exchanged relaxed banter with photographers as they jostled for the best pictures. But the princess, wearing a light green dress and looking tired after the 23-hour flight from London, said nothing as she held her son up.

The outback is notorious for its clouds of flies which defy all efforts to remove them, and Prince

Charles, pointing to his son's forehead, said: "he's got a fly on him already."

After a few minutes Prince William was returned to his nanny and left for an isolated farmstead at Woomargama, in New South Wales, which will be the family's base during the four-week Australian section of the tour.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are spending three days in the Northern Territory, drove off in a motorcade to a motel on the outskirts of Alice Springs.

Prince Charles and Princess Diana were to have been housed at a luxurious hotel and casino complex, but it was cut off by floods last week.

Instead, the royal standard was unfurled over the recently completed Gap Motor Hotel, where the prince and princess have a two-room suite with its own private spa pool.

Iranian para-military police chief killed

LONDON (R) — The Iranian commander of para-military police for the southern province of Khuzestan was killed at a parade when a soldier opened fire on the stand, the left-wing opposition Mujahedin organisation said Sunday.

The Mujahedin's Paris office told Reuters by telephone that Col. Sepehri was killed by a Mujahedin member in the Iranian army in the provincial town of Ahvaz on March 10.

The chief commander of Iran's para-military police, Col. Kuchak Zadeh, who was also attending the parade, escaped unhurt.

The attacker and 15 soldiers were arrested after the shooting, the Mujahedin said.

It said the killing of Col. Sepehri was a protest against the continuation of the Gulf war and his role in sending untrained young Iranians to their deaths in the fighting.

Somalia fears another Ethiopian military push

MOGADISHU (R) — The president of Somalia said that neighbouring Ethiopia may be contemplating a military push in the disputed Ogaden border area, scene of bitter fighting last year.

"The danger still exists," President Mohammad Siad Barre told Reuters in an interview Saturday night. "The Ethiopians still have the idea of going forward. We do not have official information on when or where."

Ethiopia and Somalia have been at odds for years over parts of southern Ethiopia largely inhabited by ethnic Somalis and claimed by Somalia.

The two countries fought a war in the Ogaden border region in 1977-78, when Somalia finally withdrew its regular troops after suffering heavy losses against Ethiopian forces backed by Soviet and Cuban units.

Fighting broke out again in the region last July, and Somalia accused Ethiopian troops of attacking border towns and occupying two pockets within Somalia. Ethiopia denied this, and said the fighting was between Somali troops and anti-government guerrillas.

compound overlooking Mogadishu, President Siad Barre said Somalia was ready to discuss an honourable settlement but negotiations could not start until Ethiopian troops evacuated what he said were positions held within Somalia.

He said possession of "huge and unnecessary amounts of Soviet weapons" explained what he called the rigidity of Marxist Ethiopia.

He ruled out his own presence in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, next June, when Organisation of African Unity (OAU) heads of state are scheduled to hold a long-delayed summit. He did not entirely rule out that a Somali delegation might attend.

Western military supplies sent to Somalia since last summer were far from sufficient, the president added.

"We have not received what is necessary for our security," he said. The president appeared angry when it was suggested that Western states supplied him with defensive weaponry only for fear that supplies of offensive weapons would encourage him to take the war back into Ethiopia.

Finns hope Conservative gains...

HELSINKI (R) — Finns started voting Sunday in two-day general elections that could bring the Conservatives, who are forecast to make the biggest gains, back into the coalition government.

The Conservative National Coalition Party has been shut out of government for the past 17 years, partly owing to a widespread belief fostered by opponents that its inclusion could affect delicate relations with the neighbouring Soviet Union.

The urban-based party, gaining strength as the Finnish population has moved from the countryside to the towns, is now forecast to win around 25 per cent of the vote and add about 10 seats to its present 46 in the 200-member parliament.

Pressure for the party's inclusion in government is bound to mount if they reach this figure, political leaders have said.

Moscow has confined itself so far to reporting the state of the parties and saying Finland's foreign policy of conciliation and cooperation with the Soviet Union is not at issue.

All Finnish political parties have declared their backing for the country's official policy of neutrality and good neighbourly relations, the basis on which Finland maintains a Western-style capitalist democracy while sharing a 1,300-kilometre border with the USSR.

The Conservatives' opponents suggested in the late 1960s and early 1970s that the party might not be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

More recently domestic political considerations kept the Conservatives out of government. The communists, in the coalition for most of the past 15 years, refused to sit in the same cabinet as the right-wing party.

But the bitterly divided People's Democratic League, made up of communists and socialists, is forecast to lose around three per cent of the 18 per cent support it

won at the 1979 elections and drop a handful of its 55 seats.

The league left the present coalition of Social Democrats, centrists, liberals and Swedish People's Party members in December in a row over defence spending, and if it fails to get back in, a gap could open up for the conservatives, political analysts say.

Conservative leader Ilkka Suominen, 43, has stressed his commitment to long-standing cooperation with Moscow and strict neutrality.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which has in the past attacked the Finnish Conservatives, appeared to be preparing the Soviet public for their election success in a recent article which noted their rising popularity.

But under Finland's political system, election gains do not automatically guarantee a place in government.

...in polls would not upset Soviets

HELSINKI (R) — Finland, which is holding parliamentary elections Sunday and Monday, is a democracy which has learnt to live comfortably on the border of the Soviet Union.

After fighting the Soviet Union twice during World War II the Finns now co-operate with their super-power neighbour on the basis of a friendship treaty signed in 1948.

They respect Moscow's security interests by maintaining strict neutrality in foreign affairs, but have been free to develop a Western-style multi-party political system and mixed economy.

By exchanging specialised engineering products for Soviet oil and building up trade with the Scandinavian countries and Western Europe, the Finns have survived the world recession better

than most other industrialised countries.

Apart from NATO member Norway, which shares a short border with the Soviet Union, Finland is Moscow's freest and most prosperous neighbour.

Responsibility for maintaining this state of affairs lies with the president, who takes charge of foreign policy and can dissolve parliament and influence the composition of the government.

A new era of Finnish politics began last year when former Social Democratic Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto was elected to replace President Urho Kekkonen, who retired through ill-health after 26 years in office.

The current elections are seen in Finland as the second phase of a power shift which started with the presidential election in January

1982.

The present government under Social Democratic Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa is a coalition of Social Democrats, centrists and Swedish People's Party members.

Enter the Conservatives

After the vote the growing Conservative Party, effectively excluded from government for 17 years ostensibly out of sensitivity towards Moscow, could enter the coalition.

Finland shares land boundaries with Sweden and Norway and a frontier of 1,300 kilometres with the Soviet Union.

Excluding the Soviet Union, Finland is the fourth largest country in Europe with a total surface area of 337,032 square kilometres.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Police, rioters clash in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Police used batons and tear gas to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators Sunday as religious violence, which has already claimed seven lives, continued to grip Pakistan's biggest city. Eyewitnesses said the latest trouble was outside the area of western Karachi put under military curfew Saturday after violence between Sunni and Shia Muslims over the ownership of a mosque. The two sects have a long-running dispute.

Story of Dali forgeries denied

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Art experts and close friends of surrealist painter Salvador Dali Sunday denied the claims of a Spanish artist who said he had flooded the market with false Dalis. Manuel Pujol Baladas, 35, told the news magazine Cambio 16 he had sold 400 works in the style of Dali, many with forged signatures. "Since 1975 there is more of my work in the market than Dali's," he said in the interview published on Friday. Maria Luisa Tomas, director of the Dali museum in Figueras told Reuters: "Things like this happen quite frequently and we do not attach any importance to it at all. People in the business will not believe it anyway."

Chinese pandas finally mate

WASHINGTON (R) — After eight years of apparent disinterest, giant pandas Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling have finally mated, Washington's national zoo said Saturday. The pandas were gifts from China in 1972. The zoo has been trying to mate them since they became sexually mature but all efforts were unsuccessful until Friday. The timing was crucial since female pandas are in heat only three days a year and Ling-Ling came into heat on Thursday. Zoo officials said they would not be able to tell if Ling-Ling was pregnant until June or July.

Knitted ribbons found in Chinese tomb

PEKING (R) — The Chinese invented knitting some 2,300 years ago, according to evidence from the newly-excavated tomb of a noblewoman in Hubei province near the Yangtze River. The New China News Agency (NCNA) said some of the world's earliest examples of knitted ribbons were found on clothing inside the tomb. Archaeologists described it as a treasure-house of silk fabrics. The tomb, dug in the third century B.C., was discovered in the grounds of a brick factory near the county town of Jiangling.

Chinese woman jailed for abducting girls

PEKING (R) — A women's association official has been jailed for 18 months for kidnapping three girls and selling them to lonely bachelors, the China Youth News said. The newspaper said Wang Youping, chairman of Yinghsan county women's association in the central province of Hubei, sold the girls for a total of 1,500 yuan (\$760). Mrs. Wang tricked the girls into accompanying her to the neighbouring province of Anhui where she locked them in a room before selling them on a street corner, it said.

Soviet schools try to combat divorce

MOSCOW (R) — Some Soviet schools are trying to combat the growing Soviet divorce rate by teaching youngsters how to prepare for marriage, a Moscow newspaper has reported. The divorce rate has tripled in the past 20 years and coincides with a declining birth rate, despite a threefold increase in financial incentives to larger families over the same period. The newspaper Moskovsky Komсомолец (Young Moscow Communist) said in a story headed "the preservation of the family" that a third of divorces happened after less than five years' marriage. Young people are marrying on average two years' earlier than they did in 1965 and are often psychologically unprepared for marriage and parenthood, it said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 864
♥ 852
♦ AK87
♣ 962

WEST EAST
♠ AK1093 ♠ 75
♥ Void ♥ K1094
♦ 106542 ♦ Q3
♣ J53 ♣ Q10874

SOUTH
♠ QJ2
♥ AQJ763
♦ J9
♣ AK

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Pass Pass
3 ♣ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Some players grab a trick as soon as it is offered. But

unlike birds, a trick in hand is not always worth two in the bush!

South had a rehid problem after North's one spade bid was passed round to him. He had a choice between one no trump and a jump in hearts. Eventually he decided that it was more important to stress the quality of his suit.

Naturally, the jump rebid to three hearts was not forcing, but North had more than enough to carry on to game.

West started with the king and ace of spades and East completed a peter by first

playing the seven and then the five. West continued with a third spade and East ruffed to complete the defender's book. But thereafter declarer was in command.

He won the club return and used the two diamond entries to dummy to take two trump finesses. Ten tricks rolled in, and no one even noticed until much later that East had presented declarer with his contract.

It should be obvious to East that his side is unlikely to take a trick in the minor suits. Declarer has precisely nine cards in the majors, so only four in the minors. Since he must have both the ace and king of clubs for his jump rebid, those cards together with dummy's diamond honors will take care of all declarer's losers in the minors. Therefore, East must score two trump tricks if the contract is to be defeated.

That can be accomplished quite easily if East lunks carefully into the position. Instead of ruffing the third spade, he should stuff a diamond! Declarer scores a spade trick, but the contract is no longer makable.

Now there is only one entry to dummy, because East can ruff the second diamond. All East has to do is take care to play the nine or ten of trumps when that suit is led from dummy, and he must get two heart tricks. The doubters among you can try it for themselves.

By Charles Lambethin
Reuter

BRUSSELS — NATO experts are turning their attention to what they see as a growing Soviet military threat — deadly flocks of heavily armed helicopters.

Large numbers of "Hinds", the world's biggest attack helicopter, could be used to break through NATO defences if the Soviets make an armoured thrust into Central Europe, the experts said.

They are concerned about the proliferation of the Mil Mi-24, code-named Hind by NATO, following its wide and effective use in Afghanistan.

Once dismissed by the West as "flying wagons" because of their weight and apparent lack of sophistication, the Hinds are now reckoned to be a kind of deadly "flying tank" which could increase Soviet striking power.

Although the attack helicopter will never replace the tanks with their heavy armour and big guns, it has important advantages over ground vehicles.

The Hind can travel four to five times faster than the swiftest cross-country ground vehicle and ignore such obstacles as minefields and routes blocked by refugees.

More importantly, with the advent of long-range missiles, it can engage targets several kilometres away. Tanks normally have to be within one or two kilometres of their target because of poor visibility.



This is a file photo of Soviet Union's MI 24 Hind helicopter, which would be the Soviet bloc's chief weapon against NATO ground forces in Western Europe. It is fitted with titanium armour and up to

16 laser-guided anti-tank missiles. The Hind has been used effectively in Afghanistan. (A.P. wirephoto)

Red Star, the magazine of the Soviet armed forces, estimates the ratio of tank to helicopter losses at 12 to one or even 19 to one in the helicopter's favour.

"The Hinds will play a significant part in the armoured battle by day and night and this is likely to increase given the mas-

sive Soviet investment in helicopter, armament and avionics research and development," Col. John Everett-Heath, a British expert, said.

The Hind helicopter is 17 metres long, weighs 10 tonnes, has a crew of four, and can carry eight fully-armed men besides an array

of missiles.

Emphasis on offence

The Hind's design lays strong emphasis on offence, unlike most Western helicopters. The NATO experts said its armoured plate makes it practically invulnerable to small arms fire.